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MARMOT. } *n. f.* [Italian.]
MARMOTTO. }
 The marmotte, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abfconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray on Creation.*
MARQUETRY. *n. f.* [marqueterie, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.
MARQUIS. *n. f.* [marquis, French; marchio, Lat. margrave, German.]
 1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
 Peace, master marquis, you are malapert;
 Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current. *Shakefp.*
 None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, marquises, and earls, which they must not exceed. *Peacham on Dravwing.*
 2. Marquis is used by *Shakefp.* for marchioness. [marquise, Fr.]
 You shall have
 Two noble partners with you: the old duchess
 Of Norfolk, and the lady marquess Dorset. *Shakefp.*
MARQUISATE. *n. f.* [marquisat, French.] The seignory of a marquis.
MARRER. *n. f.* [from mar.] One who spoils or hurts any thing.
 You be indeed makers, or marrers, of all mens manners within the realm. *Achan's Schoolmaster.*
MARRIAGE. *n. f.* [marriage, French; maritium, low Latin, from maritus.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.
 The marriage with his brother's wife
 Has crept too near his conscience. *Shakefp. Henry VIII.*
 If that thy bent of love be honourable,
 Thy purpose marriage, fend me word to-morrow. *Shakefp.*
 The French king would have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself. *Bacon.*
 Some married persons, even in their marriage, do better please God than some virgins in their state of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preserving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, please God in a higher degree than those virgins whose piety is not answerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*
 I propose that Palamon shall be
 In marriage join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*
 Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fether his fickleness; but, before the marriage-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 I by the honour of my marriage-bed,
 After young Arthur, claim this land for mine. *Shakefp.*
 Thou shalt come into the marriage chamber. *Tob. vi. 16.*
 There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
 Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*
 To these whom death again did wed,
 This grave's the second marriage-bed:
 For though the hand of fate could force
 'Twixt soul and body a divorce,
 It could not sever man and wife,
 Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crashaw.*
 Give me, to live and die,
 A spotless maid, without the marriage-tie. *Dryden.*
 In a late draught of marriage-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases. *Addison's Spect. N^o. 81.*
 Virgin awake! the marriage-hour is nigh. *Pope.*
MARRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from marriage.]
 1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.
 Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and consequently that is the proportion of children which any marriageable man or woman may be presumed shall have. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
 I am the father of a young heirefs, whom I begin to look upon as marriageable. *Speck. N^o. 237.*
 When the girls are twelve years old, which is the marriageable age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*
 2. Capable of union.
 They led the vine
 To wed her elm; the spous'd about him twines
 Her marriageable arms, and with her brings
 Her dowry, th' adopted clusters to adorn
 His barren leaves. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
MARRIED. *adj.* [from marry.] Conjugal; connubial.
 Thus have you thund' the marry'd state. *Dryden.*
MARRROW. *n. f.* [meryg, Saxon; mery, Erse; smergh, Scottish.]
 All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongy, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is

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an oleagenous substance, called marrow, contained in proper vessels or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the marrow may supply the fibres of the bones, and render them leis apt to break. *Quincy.*
 Would he were wafed, marrow, bones, and all,
 That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring. *Shak.*
 The skull hath brains as a kind of marrow within it: the back-bone hath one kind of marrow, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no marrow severed, but a little pulp of marrow diffused. *Bacon.*
 Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
 With marrow puddings many a meal. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
 The point still buried in the marrow lay. *Addison's Cato.*
MARROW. in the Scottish dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or associate; as also equal match, he met with his marrow.
 Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,
 Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
 With thee of his marrow for fear of it end. *Tusser.*
MARROWBONE. *n. f.* [bone and marrow.]
 1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
 2. In burlesque language, the knees.
 Upon this he fell down upon his marrowbones, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 Down on your marrowbones, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgment of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
MARROWFAT. *n. f.* A kind of pea.
MARROWLESS. *adj.* [from marrow.] Void of marrow.
 Avant!
 Thy bones are marrowless, thy blood is cold;
 Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
 Which thou dost glare with. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 To MARRY. *v. a.* [marier, French; maritor, Latin.]
 1. To join a man and woman.
 What! shall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he shall marry the couple himself. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*
 2. To dispose of in marriage.
 When Augustus consulted with Mecenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great. *Bacon's Essays, N^o. 28.*
 3. To take for husband or wife.
 You'd think it strange if I should marry her. *Shakefp.*
 Go in to thy brother's wife, and marry her. *Gen. xxxviii.*
 As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife married of a virgin. *Ecclus. xv. 2.*
 To MARRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.
 He hath my good will,
 And none but he, to marry with Nan Page. *Shakefp.*
 Let them marry to whom they think best. *Nam. xxxvi. 6.*
 Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Aeneas might marry, and establish the Trojans. *Dryden's Duffresney.*
MARSH. } are derived from the Saxon meryc, a fen, or fenney
MARS. } place. *Gibson's Camden.*
MARSH. *n. f.* [meryc, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watry tract of land.
 In their courses make that round,
 In meadows, and in marshes found,
 Of them so call'd the fayry ground,
 Of which they have the keeping. *Dryden's Nymphid.*
 Worms, for colour and shape, alter even as the flag out of which they are got; as the marsh worm and the flag worm.
 We may see in more continous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the marsh-lands, men of large and high stature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 Your low meadows and marsh-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your marshes very poachy. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
MARSH-MALLOW. *n. f.* [althaea, Lat.] It is in all respects like the mallow, but its leaves are generally more soft and woolly. *Miller.*
MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. f.* [populage, Lat.] This flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose, in the middle of which rises the point, which afterward becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are several cells, which are, for the most part, bent downwards, collected into little heads, and are full of seeds. *Miller.*
 And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,
 To shade marsh-marigolds of flaming hue. *Dryden.*
MARSUAL.

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MARSHAL. *n. f.* [marschal, Fr. marsballus, low Lat. from marschal, old French; a word compounded of mare, which, in old French, signified a horse, and scalt, a sort of servant; one that has the charge of horses.]
 1. The chief officer of arms.
 The duke of Suffolk claims
 To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk
 To be chief marshal. *Shakefp.*
 2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists.
 Dares their pride presume against my laws,
 As in a lifted field to fight their cause?
 Unask'd the royal grant; no marshal by,
 As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*
 3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.
 Through the hall there walked to and fro
 A jolly yeoman, marshal of the fame,
 Whole name was Appetite; he did bestow
 Both guests and meats, whenever in they came,
 And knew them how to order without blame. *Fa. Queen.*
 4. An harbinger; a purveyor; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.
 Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a marshal
 To lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well
 Placed as it needed no further help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*
 To MARSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To arrange; to rank in order.
 Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should marshal and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or found. *Bacon.*
 It is as unconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should marshal an army. *Glanville's Sleep.*
 Anchises lock'd not with so pleas'd a face,
 In numbring o'er his future Roman race,
 And marshalling the heroes of his name,
 As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*
 2. To lead as an harbinger.
 Art thou but
 A dagger of the mind, a false creation,
 Thou marshal'st me the way that I was going. *Shakefp.*
MARSHALLER. *n. f.* [from marshal.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.
 Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best marshal of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Encls.*
MARSHALSEA. *n. f.* [from marshal.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.
MARSHALSHIP. *n. f.* [from marshal.] The office of a marshal.
MARSHFIELD. *n. f.* A gelderose, of which it is a species.
MARSHROCKET. *n. f.* A species of watercresses.
MARSHY. *adj.* [from marsh.]
 1. Boggy; wet; fenmy; swampy.
 Though here the marshy grounds approach your fields,
 And there the soil a stony harvest yields. *Dryden's Virg.*
 It is a distemper of such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near flagging water. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
 2. Produced in marshes.
 Feed
 With delicacies of leaves and marshy weed. *Dryden.*
MARY. *n. f.* [contracted from market.]
 1. A place of publick traffick.
 Christ could not suffer that the temple should serve for a place of mart, nor the apostle of Christ that the church should be made an inn. *Hooker, b. v.*
 If any born at Ephesus
 Be seen at Syracusan marts and fairs,
 He dies. *Shakefp.*
 Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded.
 Many may come to a great mart of the best horses. *Raleigh.*
 The French, since the accession of the Spanisht monarchy, supply with cloth the best mart we had in Europe. *Addison.*
 2. Bargain; purchase and sale.
 I play a merchant's part,
 And venture madly on a desperate mart. *Shakefp.*
 3. Letters of mart. See MARK.
MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell.
 Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ranfack'd
 The pedlar's filken treasury, you've let him go.
 And nothing mard with him. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
 Cassius, you yourself,
 Do sell and mart your offices for gold
 To underservers. *Shakefp. Julius Caesar.*
 If he shall think it fit,
 A faury stranger in his court to mart,
 As in a stew. *Shakefp.*

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MARTEN. } *n. f.* [marte, martre, Fr. martes, Lat.]
MARTERN. }
 1. A large kind of weasel whose fur is much valued.
 2. [Martlet, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet.
 A churchwarden, to expref St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a martin, a bird like a swallow, fitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*
MARTIAL. *adj.* [martial, Fr. martialis, Latin.]
 1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.
 Into my feeble breast
 Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
 Wherewith the martial troops thou dost infect,
 And hearts of great heroes dost enrage. *Fairy Queen.*
 The queen of martials,
 And Mars himself conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*
 It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more martial region.
 His subjects call'd aloud for war;
 But peaceful kings o'er martial people set,
 Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*
 2. Having a warlike show; fighting war.
 See
 His thousands, in what martial equipage
 They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,
 Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
 When our country's cause provokes to arms,
 How martial musick ev'ry bosom warms. *Pope.*
 3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.
 Let his neck answer for it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakefp.*
 They proceeded in a kind of martial justice with their enemies, offering them their law before they drew their sword. *Bacon's holy War.*
 4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.
 The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed martial or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown.*
 5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called Mars by the chemists.
MARTIALIST. *n. f.* [from martial.] A warrior; a fighter.
 Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted martialist, who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life. *Howell.*
MARTINGAL. *n. f.* [martingale, French.] It is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the nose-band of the bridle. *Harris.*
MARTINMAS. *n. f.* [martin and mas.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to martins or martens.
 Martinmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
 When countrey-folke do dainties lacke. *Tusser's Hzb.*
MARTINET. } *n. f.* [martinet, French.] A kind of swallow.
MARTLET. }
 This guest of Summer,
 The temple-haunting martlet does approve
 By his lov'd mansionry, that heaven's breath
 Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
 Buttice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
 Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
 Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
 The air is delicate. *Shakefp.*
 As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
 And gaze upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
 Then first the martlet meets it in the sky,
 And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*
MARTNETS. *n. f.* They are small lines fastened to the leech of the fail, to bring that part of the leech which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the fail is to be furled. *Bailey.*
MARTYR. *n. f.* [martyr; martyr, French.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth.
 Prayers and tears may serve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a soldier, yet to suffer as a martyr. *King Charles.*
 Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be silenced. *Brown.*
 Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
 Like rising flames expanding in their height,
 The martyr's glory crown'd the soldier's light. *Dryden.*
 To be a martyr signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death. *South's Sermons.*
 The first martyr for Christianity was encouraged, in his last moments, by a vision of that divine person for whom he suffered. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*